BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription:

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1853.....NO. 48.

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One square, 1 insertion,.....$ 0 75
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Do. do. 3 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....8 00
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Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 3 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., and D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the *Lowest Prices*, a complete assortment of Goods in his *line, comprising* all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6¼, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No 134 Water Street, and 122 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.
☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER.
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House,) N. Y.
N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from us soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARFS & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Copartnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c:	Segars and
	all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.	

In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Col'd " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Cotton " " do.	Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY. Philadelphia.
The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Base Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.
CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 18-tf

PINE APPLES AND LEMONS. For sale at
July WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

General Notices.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen. 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July. 1853 47-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 5th inst., my boy DAVE. Description:—Dave is about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is yellow or dark mulatto, with black spots on his skin, which shows the plainest under his clothes; with a crooked fore finger on his right hand, with a clubby appearance, occasioned by a mash; has a very full head of hair that grows low down on his forehead; and when closely attacked has a very impudent appearance. Said boy was out about six months, some three years ago, and passed himself off as a free man, some 30 miles below New-Berne, where he was taken. He will no doubt try to pass as a free man and make his escape to some free State via of Rail Road or shipping; and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring him will be given.
DANIEL HERRING.
Branch's Store, Duplin county, July 22, 1853 46-3m
New Era, Goldsboro', and Newbernian, Newbern, copy 3 months, and forward acc'ts to this office.

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.
The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
July 8th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C, respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres.			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Trea.
June 27, 1853 42-9t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33⅓ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing **629 Acres**, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with appoved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

SUMMER HATS—A FEW LEFT YET.
MY STOCK IS STILL COMPLETE OF DRAB **Beavers and Cassimeres, soft Low Crowns and fashionable shapes; a great variety of Felt Hats of every shape; also Straw Hats** of every style and description, and still receiving. Gentlemen have but to call to be fitted and suited at the Emporium, Granite Row.
July 27 C. MYERS, Proprietor.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS:—
50 prs. Ladies English kid Ties;
50 " " " " Slippers;
50 " " French " Buskins;
50 " " Patent Foxed Gaiters;
50 " " " Tiped " For sale at
July 16th, '53] JONES & GARDNER'S.

UMBRELLAS—Umbrellas.—Black, blue and green Silk, and Scotch & American Gingham UMBRELLAS of every size and price, at the UMBRELLA STAND, GRANITE ROW. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	"	Yellow, "
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE.
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil. &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and pain

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

This Week.

Our paper this week contains less than its usual amount of Editorial matter—no great loss, perhaps—and more than made up by the more miscellaneous and literary character of its columns. The arrangement of the mails, combined with the gradual increase of our list, forces us to go to press at too early an hour to admit of our publishing any of the returns, as the polls will not close for some hours yet. The voting here progresses briskly, although without much excitement, and so far as we can judge, the preponderance for Ashe will be overwhelming—quite as great, we think, as his most sanguine friends could have anticipated.

There is now, or will be after the returns are received, a sort of lull in the political world, which will give us more time and leisure for other matters than we have been able to devote to them lately—for we must confess to a strong tendency, on our part, to devote what little energies we possess to the support of the cause we espouse. We seldom or ever give a half-way support to a principle in which we believe, or a man whom we regard as its faithful exponent. By our next issue we hope to lay before our readers sufficient returns to enable them to judge of the result throughout the State as well as in this District. Our chief anxiety now is with regard to Clingman's District, where, we are sorry to learn, verbally, that Gaither's chances have materially improved within the last two or three weeks, since we had an opportunity of observing them personally. *Then* there seemed no chance of beating Clingman—*now* the indications are less favorable for him. Even more than this, we feel anxiety about the Raleigh District, where it is possible, and, we fear, even probable that Rogers, Whig, may be elected, owing to the unfortunate divisions in the Democratic party, produced, in a great measure we think, by the unfortunate course of Mr. Venable. We are anxious to hear from these two Districts, as also from the Seventh, where Craige, Democrat, and Osborne, Whig, are running—both able speakers, and clever gentlemen. The vote will be a close one, but Craige, we have no doubt, will be elected—There is no doubt of Mr. Ashe's election in this District by a very decided majority.

Hot Weather.

That idea of Sam Slick's, who felt a desire to strip off the flesh and sit a while in his bones to cool himself, is a good suggestion, but we hardly feel inclined to put it in practice in our own case, at least not yet. There are some practical difficulties in the way, which progressive science has not quite overcome—it might be inconvenient, and would look a little ridiculous to see the frame of a *homo* seated on its *os cocyges*, and enjoying the mild breeze whistling between its ribs.—Upon the whole, we think it better to try and wear out the summer with the flesh on, Sam Slick and Calvin Edson to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nevertheless, it is hot, yea, even sultry; and masculine humanity is rapidly subsiding into its boots.—The joints are relaxed, and even the bones themselves have lost their inflexibility, if we may judge from the movements of a nautical gentleman whom we saw go along the streets, tacking against a heavy breeze. We will venture to say, that on the most moderate calculation, his legs bent in five or six places where no such feat could reasonably be expected of them. He seemed to have at least four joints between his knees and his ancles, and to be fitted with patent India Rubber shin-bones. His debility was no doubt owing to the heat, assisted a little by the stimulants he had been using to sustain nature; but as for being drunk—nothing of the kind—he was only fatigued with heat and spirits.

Several of our more corpulent fellow-citizens have recently been missing from the scenes of their daily avocations. It is said they have gone off North or West to escape the heat, and therefore no fears are entertained for their safety. We hope that all may be right, but we have our fears. Mysterious images of hats, boots, and grease-spots have presented themselves,—such things have happened; fat men have melted down, bones and all, and nothing remained but their hats, boots and suspender buckles; such things may happen again, therefore would we urge caution and the taking of daguerreotypes so as to secure the shadow ere the substance melt.

But we forbear—the heat is awful. If we could get a breath of air, we might go to sleep with the sweet consciousness of having written something that may help to procure the same blessing for our readers.

The Influence of Railroads.

Railroads and other modes of Internal Improvement produce moral effects quite as perceptible and even more important than their commercial advantages in the way of the appreciation of property.—Whatever old fogies may say to the contrary, we have seen enough to convince us that the moral tone of any community keeps pace, in a great measure, with the feeling of self-respect and pride of character among its members, and that this self-respect and pride of character depends, in a great degree, upon the chances of advancement—of bettering one's condition—of getting on in the world by the exercise of industry and economy; take away these incentives, and, our word for it, the virtues dependant upon them will wane and wither—give it, and they will take a fresh start. And, besides all this, there are to be taken into the account the increased facilities of communication with the great world, and the chances of obtaining information and education, along with increased ability to pay for them.

We claim to know something of the Western Counties of our State, and we can bear witness to the improved looks of things, and tone of the people produced by the forward steps which North Carolina has taken in the career of Internal Improvement. The increased value of property has brought with it an increased feeling of respectability—a desire for improvement—an abandonment of that aimless lassitude which is the mother of idleness and vice. There may be such things as the primitive communities that we read about in books, especially of poetry, but we must confess that we have never been able to find much marked character for good without a certain amount of energy and ambition in the individual, nor can these be properly developed without an opening for their exercise. The want of this energy, or of the opportunity for its developement, has been the leading defect of character in the masses of many of our far Western Counties, as it would be, and is, of all communities similarly situated. Cheap and efficient modes of inter-communication with the great world are the means calculated to bringing into light and action the sterling qualities of the people. Even their prospective construction has already produced a marked change

☞The Prospectus of another Democratic paper, to be called the *Washington Sentinal*, and published at Washington City, has just been issued by Beverly Tucker. It will be commenced about the 1st of September. We take little interest in Washington City organs, or anti-organs. So Mr. Tucker, (not Daniel,) can go ahead. Let 'er rip.

Wars and Rumors of Wars.

The most general topic of private conversation and newspaper discussion at the present time is, unquestionably, the position of things in Europe, with the chances of a peaceable or warlike solution of the difficulties in the East, arising from the demands made by the Emperor of Russia upon the Sultan of Turkey. Since 1815, no general war has deluged the world with blood nor taxed the energies of its leading powers in the work of mutual destruction. This is an unusual cessation of arms, and we believe in modern history an unprecedented one; but, although long, not sufficiently so to contradict the invariable rule that each generation of men must have at least one war; for the time, thirty-eight years, is, under the increased average length of life, barely a generation. That which witnessed the closing scenes, and fainted under the exhaustion of the great struggle arising out of the French revolution, has but passed away, and now another has arisen, unacquainted by experience with the horrors of that upon which they so blindly rush—recruited by the progress of wealth under a long peace, and exasperated, it may be, by the many diplomatic difficulties which have been patched up for its preservation. It is, therefore, not only possible but most probable that a universal war will spring up at no distant day, and that too, from causes which would not have led to hostilities a generation which remembered the horrors and had suffered from the exhaustion of a protracted contest. The world has had its breathing time, has repaired its losses, recruited its armies, and is ready for another burst.

Even with the cautious shop-keepers of England, Palmerston, the representative of a bold if not aggressive foreign policy, is a much more popular Minister than Aberdeen, the advocate of meekness and conciliation. The people of France are ripe for war, and Russia has roused the half brutal and half religious fanaticism of her swarming hordes, while Turkey, half dead, as she is, resounds with military preparation, and makes ready for one death struggle. In fact, the masses of men know not war on a grand scale, save through history, and therefore do not dread it as would a generation which had felt its oppression—the upheavings of society on the Continent of Europe within the last four years, exhibit an amount of restless, yet suppressed energy which must find an outlet, or rend the body politic within which it is enclosed. What is there, then, to render war improbable—nothing at all equal in power to the influences which seem to indicate, if not compel, an opposite result. This generation, like all which preceded it, must have its fight—it must dissipate and sow its wild oats; and then, like an old man, sit down and nurse its infirmities, and mourn over its youthful indiscretions. The struggle may not come immediately, but we think it is bound to come, and the sooner the better for the liberal, or comparatively liberal powers.

One striking and observable feature in the present state of things is, that the question of peace or war—the balance of Europe, as it were—no longer remains in the hands of England and France. Formerly, it laid with these powers. They were the principals, and their action governed that of all the other parties involved Now, Russia is the centre of influence—with her it remains to say what shall follow; and with her, in all her movements, will be found Austria and Prussia. Let them fight. They are bound to fight. "Young Europe" and "Young America" must be amused.

"Organ."—Somebody writing in the Herald of this morning, talks of "Mr. Ashe and his organ, the Journal," laying certain things to their charge, which it is not necessary now to notice. All we mean to do now is, to state distinctly that the Herald-writer makes a very wide mistake when he talks about the Journal being any man's organ,—no matter who that man may be. It makes no aspirations for the honors of organship of any kind, but is simply an independent exponent, so far as politics go, of Democratic principles, and a maintenance of Democratic usages. By the fidelity with which it discharges the duties which this position imposes, it expects to rise or fall—sink or swim—as a party paper. The conductors of the Journal, as well as the paper which they publish, support the Democratic party because they believe in its principles, and not because they wish to be pensionaries, or mere organ-grinders. They support Mr. Ashe because they approve his position, and believe him to be capable and deserving.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

U. S. Funds.—The nett amount subject to draft, as shown by returns received at the U. S. Treasurer's office up to 25th July, was $22,896,306 76.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 30.—There have been 154 deaths in this city during the past twenty-four hours, of which 126 were from yellow fever.

New Orleans, August 1.—The total number of deaths in New Orleans during the forty-eight hours ending at sundown on Monday evening, was 290, of which 263 were caused by Yellow Fever.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior at Mobile.

New Orleans, August 1.—The Steamship *Black Warrior*, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived at Mobile, on Sunday, from New York *via* Havana. Her advices from the latter port are to the 29th ult. The Sugar market in Havana was quiet, ships were scarce and freights had advanced. Coffee was worth from 8¼ to 9¼ rials.

Norfolk, July 29.—The ship National Eagle, of Boston, from New Orleans to Liverpool, was off the Capes of Delaware on Wednesday last, with the yellow fever on board. The mate, captain's wife, and several of the crew had died, and the captain was sick. Her colors were set for a pilot.

The British Brig Rapid, from Newport, Wales, for Wilmington, N C., put in to-day, with loss of sails, &c.

Railroad Accidents.—The Sumter Banner says that while a freight train was passing over the trestle work across the Wateree Swamp, the structure gave way, precipitating the two hindmost cars in the mud, totally destroying them and doing much damage to the freight. The same paper also states that the downward train of the Wilmington & Manchester road ran over two negro men, the property of Gen. Chandler, killing them instantly. They are supposed to have been lying asleep on the road.

Marion Star.

Official Defaulters.—The Placer (California) *Times* says: A true bill was found by the Grand Jury on the 29th against James Collier, Collector of Customs at San Francisco under Gen. Taylor's administration, on the charge of using $300,000 of the public money. The punishment provided by statute is not less than six months' nor more than ten years' imprisonment. Investigations are understood to be proceeding in the matter of the charges presented against Thomas Butler King, with what result remains to be seen.

The Washington *Star* says that the evidence on which the charges were preferred against Mr. Collier, was forwarded from the Treasury Department at Washington, and that officers started after Mr. Collier, who was at Stubenville, Ohio, when last heard from, by the Nicaragua line, leaving California on the 1st of July.

A Strange Punishment.—The Chinese Repository tells a strange kind of death punishment which was inflicted on a Chinese criminal who had committed a very heinous offence. He was wound round with cotton, saturated with tallow, places being left for him to breathe. He was then dipped like a monster candle until he presented a mass of tallow. In this way he was stuck up on his father's grave, lighted, and kept burning until his body was consumed by slow degrees.

A Mail Robber Caught.

On Friday 15th inst., a young man named Wm. Tinnin was arrested in this place and committed to jail, on a charge of robbing the mail. The circumstance which led to his arrest was, that he offered to pass a check on the Greensborough Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear on the Branch, here, for $208 10, without the endorsement of the payee here, and when he could not succeed in that, he presented it to those payees for their endorsement. It was at once identified as a check which had been remitted from Graham in Alamance county, on the 30th of May last, and not before heard of. It appeared on the examination of Tinnin, that he is Clerk to John Bain, Postmaster at Green Springs, 4 miles West of Hillsborough, and that he sometimes opens the mail and sometimes Bains opens it. His commitment followed of course.

This is probably a most important discovery as the robberies of the mail between Greensborough and Raleigh have been very numerous for the last few months.

Fayetteville Observer.

The prisoner was examined before Judge Potter, and was offered bail in the sum of $250! But the day after his committal, the bail was increased to $1000. When we recollect the numerous depredations of this kind recently committed, we consider the amount of bail offered entirely too small. There has been a large amount of money stolen from the mails in this State within the last 12 months.

P. S.—We understand that Tinnin was brought out on Thursday and examined on one or two other charges of the same kind. The Postmaster at Graham, Mr. Scott, was in attendance as a witness. A trunk belonging to Tinnin having been opened, several letters were found which had been purloined from the mails, and when shown to the prisoner he acknowledged having seen them before, and stated that it was his intention to have forwarded them to their owners. A fifty dollar bill was found in the vest collar of the prisoner and identified as having been mailed with the draft above mentioned for this place.

North Carolinian.

The Physical Condition of Blacks North and South.—The Richmond Examiner publishes an interesting statistical article, contrasting the physical condition of the free blacks of the North, and the slaves of the South. The Examiner says:

"In Maine there are 1,355 free blacks, of whom 94 are insane—one to fourteen! In Louisiana there were 45 insane out of 193,194 slaves—one in every four thousand three hundred and ten. In Massachusetts the ratio of insanity among the free negroes was one to every forty-three. In Virginia, 1 to 1,286. In Missouri, 1 to 979. In Illinois, 1 to 47.

The census of 1850 showed that there was one blind person to every 2,445 whites, one blind to every 2,645 slaves, whilst among the free colored persons of the paradise of the abolitionists of the North there is one blind to every 870. There is one idiot to every 10,040 slaves, and 1 idiot to every 436 free blacks at the North! The total of afflicted, of blind, deaf, dumb, idiotic and insane among slaves at the South is one to every 1,057—while these horrid maladies are endured among the free blacks of the North, under the care of Gerrit Smith, Garrison, Aunt Harriet and Douglass, in the ratio of one to every 311.

The Fastest National Steamer.

The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan, built at Gosport, Va., her engines being from the Gosport Iron Works, is said to be the fastest and most serviceable steamer in our navy. A correspondent of the New York Herald thus speaks in her praise:

The Powhatan made the run from St. Helena to the Cape of Good Hope in nine days and a quarter, against a strong sea and head wind, being four days and a half less than the Missisippi's time of making the same distance, from here to the Cape of Good Hope in about ten days less time than the Mississippi. Taking in consideration the difference of model, power and fuel consumed, the Powhatan may compare favorably with the Collins steamers, even in the matter of speed. They have about the same immersed midship action, but the Collins ships are of much better model, have 88 per cent. more power, and burn about 80 tons of coal per day where the Powhatan burns only about 40 tons.

Operations of the United States Mint.—The gold coinage at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of July, was $1.696,476, over and above $2,762,993 made into bars. The silver coinage of the month was $710,000, about one-half of which was in quarter dollar pieces. There were also 183,228 cents coined. The whole number of pieces coined in July was 3.516.736. The following is a summary of the gold and silver coinage for the month:

GOLD.	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
Double Eagles	50,228	$1,004,560 00
Eagles	20,860	208,600 00
Half Eagles	43,000	215,000 00
Quarter Eagles	83,000	208,040 00
Gold Dollars	60,276	60,276 00
	257,508	$1,696,476 00
In Bars		2,762,993 28
		$4,459,469 28
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	552,000	$276,000 00
Quarter Dollars	1,404,000	351,000 00
Dimes	540,000	54,000 00
Half Dimes	580,000	29,000 00
	3,076,000	$710,000 00

The deposits of gold at the mint for the first seven months of 1853 exceed those of the same period last year by $3.898,381. The excess over the first seven months of 1851 is $9,402.505.

New York Crystal Palace Exhibition.

The following table shows the number of visitors for the second week.

	Season Tickets.	*Transient Visitors.*	*Rec'd at Door.*
Monday	1,203	2,650	$1,307 75
Tuesday	720	2,041	1,003 25
Wednesday	833	2,281	1,156 75
Thursday	1,633	3,850	1,920 00
Friday	1,700	3.348	1,632 50
Saturday	619	2,651	1,400 00
2d week	6,816	16,821	$8,420 25
Add 1st do	9,506	16,608	$8,147 05
Total	16,323	33.529	$16,567 25

The directors announce that five dollar tickets will be issued early this week, to admit the holder until the 1st of October.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad company, the New Jersey railroad company, and the Delaware and Raritan canal and Camden and Amboy railroad and transportation company, it is said, all agree to transport goods for the exhibition free of charge.

Among the recent additions to the American department of the Crystal Palace, is the Lord's prayer, engraved in old English, on a gold dollar, and on a three cent piece in italics, by Mr. Overnough.

A Present from Ireland for Mrs. Gen. Pierce.—Among the embroideries from Dublin, now on exhibition at the New York Crystal Palace, is a handkerchief intended as a present to Mrs. Pierce. The embroidery is said to be beautiful, equalling anything sent from France, where the people are supposed to excel in this branch of industry. The American eagle, with his wings outspread, and a profusion of stars and national emblem, predominates in the pattern, which has been destroyed, that the gift may remain as unique as it is beautiful. It is a happy thought, and a compliment not only to Mrs. Pierce, but the country in which she is at present the first lady.

Scenes About the New York Crystal Palace.—A letter from New York, speaking of the "sights" in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, says:

"As if it were not bad enough to have scores of deformed animals on exhibition—wooly horses, and horses without any wool—monkeys, dancing bears, baboons, rattlesnakes, anacondas, and other like monstrosities, Model Artiste Exhibitions have commenced business, in three different shanties. Vulgar paintings of Gods and Goddesses are hung out for signs to attract the lewd, and though clearly coming within the prohibition of the statute, not the slightest effort is made by the police to abolish the abomination. The houses in which these disgraceful allurements are permitted, are but temporary concerns, the intentions of the proprietors being to demolish them as soon as the Exhibition closes. The ground on which they stand is all leased at enormous prices. For the privilege of putting up a two-story shed in 42d street, to exhibit "Views of the Universe," the owner paid $3,000, for 18 months. The other wonder-mongers have been obliged to pay proportionately high."

Quaker Toast.—"This from me and mine to thee and thine. I wish when thou and thine come to see me and mine, that me and mine will treat thee and thine as kindly as thou and thine have treated me and mine." This is a new version of the old compliment, which runs somewhat after this wise: "I wish thee and thy folks loved me and my folk, as well as me and my folks love thee and thy folks.—For sure there never was folk, since folks were folks, that ever loved folks half so well as me and my folks love thee and thy folks."

A military correspondent of the [illegible] who appears to have enjoyed very extensive [illegible] bilities of defence of Constantinople in case of attack, gives the following description of them, viz: It requires a very favorable wind or the assistance of steamboats to enable a fleet to penetrate the Dardanelles. The mail boat takes sixteen hours from the entrance of the strait to the Golden Horn—the port of Constantinople. The fortifications raised at the Dardanelles have, moreover, added still formidable defences to those created by nature. Two formidable batteries, well armed, are erected at the very entrance of the strait, at the point at which the waters of the Black Sea fall into the Mediterranean. These batteries are called "Seddil-Balsar" and "Kumkalessi." The system of batteries on the two sides is continued in the strait itself. These batteries are mounted with 400 guns, and served by a brigade of artillery, commanded by a Pasha.—A regiment of the brigade is lodged in the barracks on each side, and well exercised at handling their guns, for, as is well known, the artillery is the best corps in the Turkish army.

Among the guns by which the passage of the Dardanelles is defended, there is one which deserves particular notice. Such guns bear the name of *kemmerliks* in Turkey, and cast stone balls of the weight of 10 quintals. The charge of gunpowder is nearly one quintal. The battery in which the *kemmerliks* are placed is called "Sultanijets"—"Battery of the Sultan." It is situated on the Atlantic side, near the residence of the Pasha who commands the brigade. It is the largest battery at the Dardanelles. It contains 102 pieces of artillery. Opposite to it, on the European side, are two batteries, the "Namasia," placed side by side with the "Kilu Bahar," with 86 guns. The latter contains the largest piece of artillery in Turkey. It is a *kemmerlik*, which casts stone balls of 12 quintals' weight. The point on which these batteries is erected is the narrowest in the Dardanelles. Any ships which should endeavor to force the strait would, consequently, have to pass under the cross fire of 200 pieces of artillery, without counting all the others which they might meet in their passage. The Dardanelles could stop a French or English fleet which should endeavor to reach Constantinople. It is through this strait, which forms the southern maritime gate of Constantinople, that the combined fleets of Great Britain and France must pass to arrive at the capital, or beyond it, to protect it on the side of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. It is through the Bosphorus, which performs the northern maritime gate, that the Russian fleet, coming from Odessa, would have to enter.

Now, let us see what are the means of defence on the side of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. This is the most important subject under existing circumstances. It is the point the most menaced, because it is by that that the Russian fleet will arrive from Sebastopol, in case it should make a serious attempt by sea to take possession of the capital of Turkey.—The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is composed of 13 ships of the line, of which 6 are of 120 guns, 8 frigates of 60 guns, 6 corvettes, and 12 vessels of inferior size. This fleet is supplied with a park of artillery of large calibre, but it is deficient in steamboats, which renders its evolutions difficult, and might become dangerous, particularly in the neighborhood of Bosphorus. The navigation of the Black Sea offers, in fact, much danger. The winds are incessant in that sea. They cannot be depended on for many days in succession. The wind varies from one point to another, and raises such a swell that a fleet at sea could with difficulty escape, for there is, in fact, no harbor on the Asiatic side, and Varna is the only port on the European side capable of receiving ships of large tonnage. But Varna is a very strong place belonging to Turkey, and to which the Russians could not have access easily. The Black Sea is, moreover, frequently and suddenly covered with a thick fog, so thick that it is impossible to see 100 yards ahead, and, consequently, large ships navigating together run the risk of falling foul of each other, or of running on the shoals. The banks of the two sides of the Bosphorus are covered throughout the year with the wrecks of ships and dead bodies the sea has thrown up.

Numerous modes of defence have been created, moreover, by artificial means, to defend the entrance of the Bosphorus. There are 21 batteries, well armed, on both banks. Each of those batteries forms a small stone fortress, provided with barracks, powder magazines, and a mosque, and behind each is a small village. The batteries are placed partly in the Bosphorus, opposite each other, so that a ship attempting the passage would be exposed to the cross fire of both banks. Two others are situated out of the Bosphorus, on the European side, and two on the Asiatic coast of the Black sea. The two batteries erected at the extremities of the points of the Bosphorus are provided with light-houses, *(feners,)* and are for that reason called—that on the Asiatic side, "Anatoli Fener," and that in Europe, "Rumili Fener." The Pasha, at the head of the artillery of the Black Sea resides at Rumili Fener, and his house commands an extensive view of the sea.

In the Bosphorus itself close to the entrance, are eight batteries, four on each side. Those are the batteries chiefly for defence. They contain 165 guns of the largest size. They are placed in the narrowest part of the strait, where the width does not exceed 1500 yards. The waters of the Black Sea rush through this passage with impetuosity, and its navigation is rendered still more dangerous by the shallowness of the water in one spot, where the vessels, in order to avoid the shoals, are obliged to approach within 200 yards of the Asiatic batteries, so that a fleet which should attempt to force an entrance would be literally riddled by shot.

Further on the strait this system of batteries continues. Some are placed on a level with the ground, so as to sweep the surface of the sea, and others are erected on the summit of rocks, plunging their fire on the ships. The guns are mounted on a stone platform, in order to obviate the inconveniences occasioned in manœuvering them by the changes in the temperature. Above each battery is a wooden tower of a symmetrical construction, surmounted by a long pole for the flags. These poles serve as telegraphs for the transmission of orders along the whole line of the Bosphorus. When a ship of the Otteman navy passes, the batteries salute her by hoisting a flag bearing the crescent and the star.—The Sultan sometimes comes to breathe the sea air in one of his palaces on the Bosphorus. All the batteries then hoist a large banner bearing a white sun on a crimson ground.

A brigade of artillery is specially charged with the service of the batteries along the Bosphorus and Black Sea, and another is intrusted with the defence of the Dardanelles. It consists of two regiments, of six companies of 150 men each—in all 1800 artillerymen. These artillerymen are well drilled, and were organized by the Prussian colonel Kuezkowsky, assisted by a number of non-commissioned officers he had brought with him.

It will be seen by the summary description of the fortifications of Constontinople that the capital of the Turkish empire, even if abandoned to itself, would not be so easily conqured. The elements, the approach to the Bosphorus on the side of the Black Sea, the dangerous passage of the straits, the fortification constructed by the Turks, the numerous batteries erected on both sides of the channel, and the 451 guns mounted on them, served by good artillerymen, are means of resistance against which, in all probability, the Russian fleet would sail.

If we add to these the Turkish fleet, and, in case of need, the English and French fleets, it will be easily believed that Constantinople is not yet on the eve of falling into the hands of the Emperor Nicholas, even though he should fling away the mask, and declare openly his secret designs. The Emperor himself has said one must have strong teeth to crack such nuts; and the question is, does he believe that he has the requisite set? He best can answer that question; but my opinion now, as in the begining of this question, is, that so long as England and France are united to protect Turkey from aggression, Russia will be powerless to assail her. It is not alone England and France that are interested in protecting Turkey from ruin. All Europe is equally so, in maintaining its own equilibrum. The success of that aggression would be followed by a generel war, and Europe wishes for peace.

Smoking in the French Army.—The Emperor, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, decrees that the monopoly of tobacco shall furnish the soldiers with as much of the quality known as *tobac de caustine* as they want, at fifteen cents a pound.—Many years ago it was furnished at twelve cents, and, after the monopoly of the production and manufacture was abandoned and again resumed by the Government, at forty-five cents. This high rate rendered the purchase of it by soldiers impossible. The new decree facilitate smoking in the army.

[illegible] Mobile Advertiser, dated the 22d ult., writes as follows:

[illegible] Majesties of Austria and Italy are again in a state of alarm. Some days since Mazzini was missed, but it was understood he was simply gone to Liverpool, little was said about it, but one of the Austrian spies (there are a score of them here) ascertained he had left for the continent, and telegraphed accordingly. Thereon the greatest excitement was caused, and at this moment their imperial majesties are in a perfect flurry of terror as to the consequences that may result from Mazzini's presence at such a time. Meanwhile, where the illustrious exile is no one knows, neither has his place of embarkation been discovered. Doubtless, tho', we shall soon hear of him and his works, as he is not a man to remain idle for any length of time together.

Kossuth's movements, too, are a subject of mystery; the last heard of him was, when he replied to a committee of invitation from Sheffield, declining to visit that town just then, on the ground that in the existing juncture of foreign affairs he did not think it prudent to leave London. His reply was published in the prints and elicited much comment, out of the very fact of his speaking so plainly, induced people to suppose he had nothing of point in view at the moment. Suddenly, however, it was discovered that he too, like Mazzini, was nowhere. The Austrian emisaries, assisted by some of the old members of the detective force, have sought in vain for weeks past for a trace of their dreaded enemy, but so far have found none. The most intimate friends of both parties declare they know nothing of their movements. One fact has though, leaked out, that looks a little suspicious. It appears a well-known foreign banking house remitted their correspondents at Paris a sum equivalent to 473,000 francs to the order of another house in London. Hardly had the amount been received when a still larger sum was also deposited by unknown parties in Paris. The London house drew the whole, and a few days before Mazzini was missed, a firm with which he has been in connection presented an order for and received the sum "total." The next day some $130,000 of Hamburg bills were bought on 'Change by a well known house, but one that had never before made similar transaction. Such is the tale; that much of it is the truth there is little doubt, and that the funds so obtained will be used by Mazzini, is also far from unlikely. Should the Turkish question result in an appeal to arms, there will be a lively time of it, and you may rest assured that Kossuth and Mazzini will leave their mark behind them on the page of the world's history.

Ex-President Arista.

The New York Herald publishes a letter from the Mexican Ex-President Arista, now in England, in which he denies, in the most explicit manner, the authorship of the letter which has heretofore been attributed to him, in which he was made to speak in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States, in the following terms:

I desire the happiness of my country, and to attain it I see no road but through federal institutions, and, if it be desired, annexation to the United States, in which Mexico will meet an inexhaustible fountain of riches and prosperity, notwithstanding she may lose that grand enigma, that squaring of the circle called by Santa Anna nationality. The day will arrive when this will happen.

Gen. Arista says these sentiments are utterly at variance with his own, and adds:

The moment the surreptitious document came under my notice here, I publicly denounced it as apocryphal, and forged for the sole purpose of covering with infamy my name in Mexico. To place this fabrication in a clear light, it will be enough to compare it with the real answer which I returned to the Minister's note. I have been told that the surreptitious answer, supposed to contain my political views, has been favorably received in the United States; but it is not to be credited for a moment that distinguished and patriotic citizens of a free and independent country would ever respect a Mexican whom they believed to be in his heart an annexionist, or, more properly, a traitor. With how much more contempt would they look on one who, besides being a Mexican, had been raised by the free votes of his fellow citizens to the supreme magistracy of his country, should he shamelessly proclaim the extinction of its nationality!

The forged letter first appeared in the Havana "Diario," and was copied from there into the papers of this country.

The Greek Church in Turkey.

The dispute in agitation between Turkey and Russia is reduced, by the late manifestos of the Czar, to a question as to the amount of freedom accorded to the Greek churches in Turkey, by the Sultan. A statement of the rights and privileges of these churches, therefore, will show the arrogance and absurdity of the Russian claims in the proper light.

Russia asks for a diplomatic convention, overruling all prior agreements, and binding all future ministries to give her, as the head of the Greek Church, control over all the subjects of the Sultan professing and believing that creed.

The Greek clergy unite spiritual and temporal authority, and the following, says the New York Evening Post, are some of their privileges: The Patriarch of Constantinople is the present head of the Greek nation in Turkey. He presides over the Synod, decrees all civil and religious cases referred to him, and he, as well as the twelve metropolitans of his church, is exempt from the tax known as Haradj, or capitation tax.

By virtue of their position, the archbishops and bishops are members of the Municipal Council. The Patriarch, the Archbishops, and Bishops, preside over the Council, which fixes the amount of taxes, to be paid by the Greek nation to the Porte.

The Cadis, and other governmental officials, are constrained to carry out the judicial sentences pronounced by the Patriarch with regard to the Greek Christians, and also those of the Archbishops within their dioceses, and to assist the clergy in the maintenance of their rights, and in collecting their revenues.

By law, the Patriarch and metropolitans lay a tax of 10 per cent. upon the amount involved in every cause brought before them. They also have absolute power to fix all indemnifications, to award imprisonment, corporal punishment, or exile, and they can, and not unfrequently do, excommunicate.

Add to the above "right and privilege" that all the sacerdotal functions are bought and sold, and doubtless it will be generally admitted that the Greek Church in Turkey has but little room for complaint on the score of religious intolerance, and certainly is not so persecuted as to need the proffered protection of Russia. With such freedom, it is not surprising that the Greeks in Turkey, one and all, protest against being brought within the scope of Russian interference.

It necessarily follows, from this statement, that if the Emperor of Russia could only so far work upon the fears of the Sultan as to cause him to acquiesce in what he terms a necessary measure of precaution, to insure the statu quo of the Greek Church, he would virtually rule over one of the most energetic and important sections of the Sultan's subjects—would establish an imperium in imperio; and whilst the substance of the present Sultan's power would be visibly diminished, his successor might be left without even the shadow of authority over a dismembered realm.

This is the present purpose of the Czar of the Russias, and it is no marvel that not only the Sultan but all Europe are arming for the contest. If this most monstrous demand is granted, and the keys of the Turkish Empire thereby placed in his hands, the next step will be the dismemberment of some portion of the territory now in the possession of the Sultan, to be followed by planting the flag of Russia above the domes and palaces of Constantinople.—That this is the ultimate object of this Russian movement no one can doubt, who is at all acquinted with all the circumstances surrounding this alleged interference in behalf of the Greek Church in Turkey.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

Secretary Guthrie is vigorously pushing preparations for establishing the New York Assay Office.—Estimates of the cost of erecting a suitable building—if that shall prove necessary—and of supplying the machinery have been made. The appropriation of $100,000 made for the purpose during the last session of Congress, it is believed, is amply sufficient for the purpose.

Breeding Fish.—A company has been formed in London for stocking the Thames with salmon, after the mode practised with so much success in France. There is great reason to think that the experiment of breeding fish in the rivers of this country would be attended with the best results.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"The entrance of the Russians into Jassy is a formal violation of treaties, and an undoubted act of hostility, which gives the Sultan the right to repel by force, and to make an appeal to his allies to aid him efficaciously in the defence of his territory, unjustly invaded, and in the maintenance of sworn faith. Will the Sultan make use of that evident right which he possesses, to appeal to the good faith of his allies, who certainly would not fail him? This is a new aspect of the question. Although there is in the East a common situation made for all the European Powers by the treaty of 1841, in this sense, that the Governments which signed that treaty are all interested in and pledged to the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, it must however, be admitted that the situation of Turkey is altogether special, and that her Government is more engaged in the matter than any one else. France and England have, in fact, only their fleets at Constantinople; but the Turks have their national existence, and the Sultan his empire. From that difference of situation there results for Turkey a greater amount of liberty in the choice of means to be employed to obtain the object which is common to her with her allies—that is to say, the defence of territory and of her independance. France, like England, is acting in the East for a third party, conjointly with other parties co-interested. It would be to assume a gratuitous and dangerous responsibility to weigh heavily on that third party in the choice of the means to be employed for the best defence of its direct and absolute interest, or on these co-interested parties in the interpretation of the facts which are of a nature to call for their intervention. The decision to be come to after the act of hostility of the Russians must consequently have this doubtful character, the accord of France, and England with the initiative of the Sultan. If the Turkish Government, which is the most interested in the question, and which is on the very theatre of the difference, found, either by the mediation of Austria or otherwise, that its right may be completely protected by pacific means, the common sense and interest of the whole world would very evidently prevent the allies of Turkey, less interested than she is from advancing to the same object by violent means. The first consequence to be drawn from this situation is that the supreme decision to be come to in consequence of the occupation of Jassy by the Russian troops, must be deliberated upon and concerted, not at Paris and London, but at Constantinople, where are collected all the elements of the question, and where the difficulties could be better judged of in their aggregate. And supposing that the representatives of France and England, determined by the appreciation of the Porte, should have considered it necessary to reserve the sanction of their Cabinets, the question will nevertheless have made such an advance in their bands, that it will probably arrive more than half decided. Thus, two or three days more, and the telegraph will most probably tell us whether there is peace or war. Whatever may be the issue, there is no one who ought not to be rejoiced at arriving at the term of a situation which has weighed deplorably for the last three months on the general business of Europe. Everything, even war, has its lucky chances; but this leaden uncertainty, under which all gives way, can only be fatal in its effects. Naturally, and like all good citizens, we desire a pacific solution; we desire it, and we hope for it. There is, in all Europe, a general and profound feeling which persists in beholding in this war an impossible *monstrosity*. *If*, as appears probable to many persons, *the Czar has merely* desired to extricate himself honorably for his dignity from a delicate and difficult situation, all will be arranged, with that need of quiet and order which is a necessity for every one. The hypothesis that the Emperor of Russia will obey only the suggestions of despotism supported by force, is by itself so grave and so afflicting that we will not discuss it. Should war burst out, France will apply herself to it without fear, after having entered on it without boasting. It is a great thing for states as for individuals to have in their favor duty in the present time and history in the future. A portion of the French press, a moment led astray by the pernicious councils of party spirit, has returned to the dictates of common sense and of patriotism. Thus, the *Assemble Nationale* plainly admits the Passage of the Pruth by the Russians is a violation of treaties, but it is much mistaken in affirming that the passage of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets would be another. Treaties close the Dardanelles to the allied fleets in time of peace, which seems to signify that they open them in time of war. Besides, the Dardanelles are closed in the interest of the Porte which also, without doubt, implies that the *Porte* itself can open them to those persons who come to defend her against an unjust aggression. All Europe is unanimous in admitting the moderation and loyalty which the allies of Turkey have evinced in this lamentable difference. France, in particular, is entitled to be proud of the part which the Government of the Emperor has traced out, for it may be boldly affirmed whatever happens, that France would derive from peace more advantage, and would receive from war less damage than any other people."

Australia.

The Commerce of Melbourne, &c.—We have perused with much interest the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Melbourne, embodying a detailed history of the progress in population and commerce of Australia.—The population of Melbourne during the year 1852 is represented to have increased from 95,000 to 200,000. The shipping inwards had arisen during the same period from 669 vessels, with a tonnage of 126,000, to 1,657 vessels, with a tonnage of 408,000. The public revenue had also increased from £380,000 to £1,577,000. The customs receipts of the year 1852 reached £342,000, and it is estimated that they will reach the present year about £500,000. The estimated customs receipts of New South Wales for the present year is also £222,000.

The value of imports of the colony for the year 1851 amounted to £1,056,000, and the following year to £4,044,000. The increase in the amount of the export produce for the same period is still more striking, being from £1.424.000 to £7,452,000. A large amount of gold, it has since been ascertained, was exported from the colony, but not included in this sum of £7,452.0000, a careful estimate of which gives the total of £14,880,000 as the value of the entire exports of the year.

The quantity of gold received from the Victoria gold diggings during the first fifteen months of their operation is estimated at 5,000.000 ounces, being nearly £20,000,000, or about $100,000,000.

The quantity of gold brought down from the interior during

Great Gunpowder Blast.

One of the greatest feats in the blasting of rocks by gunpowder which perhaps ever took place north of Ireland was achieved on the line of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway at Downhill. The rock was blasted at the headland known as the "Cove," about a quarter of a mile seaward from Downhill mansion-house and two hundred yards westward of the "Temple." On either side of the tunnel, and about half-way from each end, a large hole, somewhat in the shape of the letter T, was cut out of the solid rock. The innermost part of this aperture, or the head of the letter T as it were, was a chamber twelve feet by thirteen. In this chamber were deposited fifteen hundred weight three quarters of blasting powder, or thirty-one and a half hundred weight in the two. Connected with the powder in each of the chambers were wires communicating with a galvanic battery, which was placed at a distance of twenty-four yards outside the tunnel.

Beyond the battery again, and in the face of a neighboring cliff, a small cave was hewn out, in which the parties who communicated with the battery could lie down and be safely protected from the effects of the blast. Just as it struck 5 o'clock the loud report of a gun told that all was ready. Precisely at ten minutes after 5 o'clock the outline of the head line was observed to move. In one or two moments more a loud deep rumbling as of thunder, followed by a sharp report, was heard, and then a volume of smoke was seen to rise over the scene of explosion. When all was still again, those who could run hastened to the spot, and on the smoke clearing away there lay, in millions of fragments, the rock which, but a few minutes before, seemed imperishable as the hills.

From data furnished us by Mr. Dugan, of Articlave and by one of the engineers of the line, we made a calculation to the effect that 350,000 cubic feet, or 2,500 tons, of rock were dislodged by the blast. So soon as the debris is removed, the line will then be clear from Coleraine to Derry, and we expect that in the course of a few weeks more it will be opened for traffic between both places.

Coleraine (Ireland) Chronicle.

Couldn't Be Choked Off.

The Clinton *Courant* tells a story of a rural philosopher, who had somewhat advanced in years without learning much of the mysteries of nature.—What knowledge the old gentleman had gleaned was entirely independent of science. He did not know whether a microscope was "something to eat or a new fangled farming machine." A young friend, fresh from school, once paid him a visit, and was very anxious to enlighten the old man on the wonders of the microscope, a specimen of which he carried about him.

While the old philosopher was making a frugal meal in the field at noon, the youth produced his microscope and explained its operation, which he illustrated by exhibiting its power upon several bugs and minute atoms of animate matter at hand. To his surprise, the aged pupil did not manifest much astonishment, and, stung by his indifference, he detailed to him how many scores of living creatures he devoured at every mouthful, and in each drop which quenched his thirst. At this his hearer was sceptical; to prove the fact, the boy snatched from his hand a chunk of rich cheese which he was then devouring, and placing it under the magnifier, the mass of wriggling animalculæ was triumphantly pointed at.

The old man gazed upon the sight indifferently, and at length, with the utmost nonchalance, took another huge bite. "Don't," exclaimed the boy, "don't eat it, Uncle Ben; don't you see 'em? See 'em squirm and wriggle!" "Let 'em wriggle!" said the old philosopher, munching away calmly, "they've got the worse on't, if they kin stan' it I kin," and he deliberately finished his meal!

THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS BEATEN.—Capt. E. Nye, formerly of the ship Independence, running between this port and Liverpool, and now the commander of the Collins steamer Pacific, states in a letter that the Sovereign of the Seas has not made the shortest passage from New York to Liverpool.—The Independence, he says, did it in fourteen days and five hours, from her anchorage in the Hudson to the pier head at Liverpool. No sailing ship has ever equalled it. The Independence was built for Messrs. Smith and Dimond, was only 722 tons, and had no pretensions to being a clipper. She also made four successive passages—eastern and western—in 76 days in 1835, being an average of 19 days; and four successive passages—eastern and western—in 77 days in 1841, being an average of 19 days and a quarter; which proves that she could make western as well as eastern passages, showing her great superiority on the wind —*N. Y. Express.*

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—Capt. Ericsson has finished a beautiful model of his caloric engine for exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A caloric engine of 60 horse power, fitted up to drive the machinery of Messrs. Hogg & Delamater's foundry, New York, will be thrown open to public inspection during the continuance of the Industrial Exhibition. In relation to the present condition of the caloric ship, the New York Times says:

Rapid progress is made in constructing the new cylinders for the ship Ericsson, and we learn that she will be brought round from Williamsburg to the foot of West Thirteenth street early next week to receive her new machinery. The statement made in the papers some time since, that her engines had been entirely taken out, was quite incorrect. Nothing whatever was removed but the cylinders. The ship will also be thrown open to the public during the early part of the Crystal Palace Exhibition.

By the tables from the Comptroller which we publish this morning, we find that the Assessors of this city have increased the valuation of Real and Personal Estate no less than *eighteen per cent.* this year over 1852. The entire valuation this year is $413,632.932 94, being (calculating a deduction on personal estate in the Fourteenth Ward) $61,926.137 21, or eighteen per cent. over the previous year. On this sum we raise (by tax) about $5,125,000. In 1852, on $315,768,426, we were taxed $3.380,511; in 1851, on $320.110.857 the tax was $2.924.495; in 1850, on $286.061,816, $3.230,085; in 1844, on $236,727.143, only $1,688.818. What we have gained in reduction of per centage of taxation seems to be more than lost in increased valuation. The tax-payer who was charged, for instance, $1 on a hundred in 1852, will hardly see the reduction of $1 50 per hundred on the same property valued at $200 in 1853. But such are the mysteries of finance. The rate this year is $1 23½ on each $100.

New York Tribune.

DEPRAVED STATE OF SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA.—It is said there are about 500 English convicts from Van Dieman's Land, in Melbourne, Australia, and vicinity, and on meeting a man in the street, think nothing of presenting a pistol to his breast and demanding his money. A letter from Melbourne to the Newark Advertiser, after recording numerous assassinations, says:

"In going to Forrest Creek, Campbell's Creek, Bendigo and Golden diggings, you pass through what is called the Black Forest, a dense and thick wood, about twelve miles in length. The other day, while four of us were passing through this forest, we found thirty-five who had been *stuck up*, (that is, robbed and then tied up to a tree,) and one poor fellow, who unfortunately had but thirteen shillings and sixpence, was tied to a tree, and his body filled with shot, which they had fired at him, I suppose, because he had no more. They also 'stuck up' a young lady within sight of her father's house. This was never done here before, and accordingly you may judge of the state of society."

A DISCOVERY.—A certain deacon in one of our Massachusetts towns, who was a very zealous advocate for the cause of temperance, some years since, during hot summer's day, employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor. In repairing a corner of the mob-board near the fire place, it was found necessary to remove the fire-board; when, lo! a mare's nest" was brought to light, which astonished the workman most marvellously. A brace of decanters, sundry junk bottles—all containing something to take"—a pitcher, and tumblers, were cosily reposing therein snug quarters. The joiner, with wonder-stricken countenance, ran to the proprietor with the intelligence. "Well, I declare," exclaimed the deacon, "that *is* curious, surely. It must be that old Capt. B. left those things there when he occupied the premises, *thirty* years since." "*Perhaps* he did," returned the discoverer: "but, deacon, that ice in the pitcher must have been well congealed to have remained solid so long a time!"—*Boston Post.*

"You flatter me," said an exquisite the other day, to a young lady who was praising the beauties of his moustache.

"For heaven's sake, ma'm," interposed an Indiana booster, "don't make that chap any *flatter* than he is now."

Moral and Religious Condition of the Colored Population of the South and Southwest.

The following is extracted from a "Narrative of the State of Religion," prepared by the Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church:

We must not fail in a narrative like this to call the attention of the churches to a subject, that, for many reasons not necessary to mention in detail, is now occupying a deep interest in the public mind. We refer to the moral and religious condition of our colored population. Particular reference is had to this matter in many of the reports—especially from the Southern and Southwestern Presbyteries. It is a gratifying fact all through that section of our country, means more enlarged, systematic and efficient, than have ever been employed, are now using with the most cheering and encouraging success to impart religious instruction to the slaves. Several of our ministers devote a great portion of their time and strength in this department of labor, and, there are not wanting many remarkable examples on the part of masters and mistresses, and members in our churches, who have given themselves to a zeal and a devotion in this self-denying service, that show, most convincingly, that it is a work that lies near the heart of our Southern brethren, and that they are not backward to undertake.—Pastors feel that the servant, as well as the master, is a portion of their charge. In Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, the most of their hearers and of their communicants, in a large number of the churches are slaves. The largest and most promising Sunday schools, in several of the Southern towns, are filled with colored children, together in many cases, with their parents, who are associated with them in receiving the same religious instruction. We allude to these interesting facts, as going to show that both ministers and people in the South have enlisted in this work of labor and love with a most commendable and unprecedented zeal and with a spirit worthy of imitation by all who wish the promotion of the real welfare of the African race. Let us rejoice in these things as the harbinger of a better day about to dawn on this benighted and long neglected class of our fellow-men.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—*A Child Swallowing an Eye.*—It appears that a daughter of William C Cooper, of Warwick township, in the county, some seventeen months old, had as it appears, some time unknown to its mother, swallowed the eye part of a so called hook and eye. The child grew very ill, greatly to the alarm of its parents, when they were at length compelled to call medical aid, when afterwards the eye was passed from the little sufferer, by the means of a large worm, some nine or ten inches in length, having passed or guided itself through each of its tangs or parts by which the eye is fastened by, and further, to the astonishment of all who saw it, after a lapse of forty-eight hours, its wormship hatched some dozen or more of its young, whilst laying in a bottle of water. Strange as it may appear to the practice of physicians, as well as fortunate for the child, cases of the kind are seldom if ever met with by many. "Had it not," says the physician, "been for the worm coming in contact with the eye, in all human probability it would have proved fatal to the child. Parents and those who have care of children, especially infants, cannot be too careful.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

LOLA MONTEZ IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Plain Dealer, in a letter from San Francisco, thus speaks of the famous Lola Montez, and her doings and sayings in that strange land:

"The notorious Lola Montez is now in this city fascinating us with the 'Spanish dance,' and delighting us with a dramatic history of her intrigues with the weak-headed old King of Bavaria. Truly, her's has been a chequered life. She has been a politician, and ruled principalities and powers by the beauty of her legs. She has snubbed editors, threatened Senators with a stiletto, overawed theatre managers, kicked 'boots,' dances for 'benevolent objects,' and bets at horse races. She attended the Pioneer races last Sunday, armed with a revolver on one hip, and a rakish-looking knife on the other. She bet $600 on a mare named Lola Montez, and won. Throwing into her face a 'if-yer-coming-why-don't-yer-come-along' kind of expression, she said 'in true Moses style,' 'I'll bet five hundred on Lola that I can ride her, and beat any thing in the State; if I don't, d—n me!'"

A JAIL IN INDIA.—Bayard Taylor, correspondent of the New York Tribune, visited the Agra Jail, Northern India, and among other things, gives this account of the "exercises:"

Here were hundreds of men seated at their looms, weaving carpets, singing the multiplication-table in thundering chorus. "*Twelve times twelves,*" sang the monitor in a shrill solo; "*One hundred and forty-four,*" burst out the chorus, in all sorts of voices. We went into the blacksmiths' shops, where the prisoners, by a refinement of punishment, were made to forge their own fetters, themselves fettered. "*Seven times sixteen,*" sang the solo, as he raised his hammer, "*One hundred and twelve,*" was roared in answer, drowning the clang and bang of the iron. In the women's department there was a shrill tempest of vulgar fractions; the cooks recited astronomical facts while mixing their rice. Even the hardest cases confined in solitary cells, were going through their "a-b-a-bs," through a hole in the door, to a monitor standing outside.

Anecdotes of Webster are always acceptable—especially new ones. Here is one, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the Boston Transcript. In the summer of 1823, when a mere lad, I was at "Swift's," in Sandwich. My then schoolmaster was there also, and from him I had the tale. John Trout was the well-known sobriquet of the fisherman who attended amateur anglers on their excursions. John was not remarkable for his veracity, but quite otherwise, when his success with the hook and line was the "subject of his story." One day he was "out" with Mr. Webster. Both were standing in the brook, patient waiters for a bite, when Mr. W. told John how he caught a large, a very large trout, on a former occasion. "Your honor," said John, "that was very well for a gentleman. But once, when I was standing down by yonder bush, I took a fish weighing"—I forgot how much, but, of course, many ounces more than the great lawyer's big fish. "Ah! John, John," exclaimed Mr. Webster, "You are an amphibious animal—*You lie in the water and you lie out of it.*"

TABLE MOVING TESTED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Danville Register contains an account of a test to which table moving had been subjected in the good county of Caswell, North Carolina, at the store of Messrs. Blackwell & Mitchell—and which resulted adversely to the rappers. A Mr. Cordy Whitehart, who had been humbugged by the rappers somewhere into a belief in table-moving, when Mr. Jno. B. Blackwell (a real strong-minded common-sense man) offered to Whitehart that if he would allow him to select six men of unquestionable veracity to test the experiment, he would bet him $100 that the table would not move three feet in two and a half hours. The bet was taken, the men selected, and the day appointed. A pine table 15 by 24 inches was ordered, and on the appointed day the parties assembled—judges were appointed, and the men who took seats round the table under the direction of Mr. Whitehart sworn by a regular justice of the peace. The top of the table was solid, and without nails, and it was placed on glass. The persons around the table obeyed the directions of Mr. Whitehart, and sat for two hours and a half at their posts; but the table did not move a jot. The money was paid over to Blackwell, and Whitehart was the loser by that much for his credulity.

A DODGE.—The "liquor law" is working wonders down East as the following extract of a letter by an apothecary dwelling in Portland will show: "A man came rushing into my store a day or two since, as if something dreadful was the matter—with eyes stared wide open, and his countenace flushed and excited.—He grabbed off his hat, and ran in behind the counter where I was, and exclaimed with such emphasis that my hair stood on an end: "For God's sake friend, do look on the top of my head! what is it—what's on my head?" I looked, and told him I saw nothing, He yelled out, "Why you fool, can't you see that I've got HAIR on my head!" and then turned on his heel and ran out of the shop again at great speed. I stood meditating for about five minutes, when, on looking about me. I espied that *two pint bottles of alcohol had disappeared!*

AN OLD BOOK.—We recently examined a copy of the Confessions of Saint Augustine, which was printed five years before Columbus sailed on his voyage westward in search of a new world. The work is in Latin, but the words are abbreviated to such an extent that few persons have the patience to study out the revelations of the venerable saint. The face of the type is clear, and the mechanical execution of the work is as good as that of most of the publications issued three hundred years afterwards.

Boston Transcript.

Electricity Charged by Insects.

A paper was lately read before the Boston Society of Natural History, from Dr. W. J. Burnett on the character and habits of the rattlesnake. The Dr. had been experimenting on two or three specimens of this animal, and announces the discovery of numerous embryo poisonous fangs in the jaws of the snake, immediately behind the outward fangs. The use of these hidden weapons of destruction appears to be to supply the place of the biting fangs of the serpent when they get broken off or worn out in service. It also appears that the long fangs, (two in number,) which are used in inflicting the deadly bite of the rattle-snake, are naturally shed every few years, when they are not injured by accident or wear, and the reserve fangs are sufficiently numerous to meet the worst emergencies. From minute microscopical examination of the structure of these teeth, Dr. B. concludes that there are two canals in each fang, only one of which conveys the poison to the wound. Respecting the character of the poison itself, the Doctor remarks as follows:

There is no reason to believe that its action is the same upon all living things, vegetables as well as animals. It is even just as fatal to the snake itself as to other animals, for Dr. Dearing informed me that one of his specimens, after being irritated and annoyed in its cage, in moving suddenly, accidently struck one of its fangs into its own body; it soon rolled over and died, as any other animal would have done. Here, then, we have the remarkable, and perhaps unique, physiological fact of a liquid secreted directly from the blood, which proves deadly when introduced into the very source (the blood) from which it was derived.

In order to scrutinize, by the aid of a microscope, the operation of this deadly agent on the blood, Dr. Burnett stupefied one of the fiercest of his snakes by drooping chloroform upon his head.

Twenty-five or thirty drops being allowed to fall on his head, one slowly after the other, the sound of his rattle gradually died away, and in a few minutes he was wholly under the agent. He was then adroitly seized behind the jaws with the thumb and finger, and dragged from the cage, and allowed to partly resuscitate; in this state a second person held his tail to prevent his coiling around the arm of the first, while a third opened his mouth, and with a pair of forceps pressed the fang upward, causing a flow of poison which was received on the end of the scalpel. The snake was then returned into the cage.

Blood was then extracted from a finger for close microscopical examination. The smallest quantity of the poison being presented to the blood between the glasses, a change was immediately perceived; the corpuscles ceased to run and pile together, and remained stagnant, without any special alteration of structure. The whole appearance was as though the vitality of the blood had been suddenly destroyed, exactly as in death from lightning. This agrees also with another experiment performed on a fowl, where the whole mass of blood appeared quite liquid, and having little coagulable power.

Dr. Burnett is of opinion that the physiological action of the poison of a rattlesnake in animals is that of a most powerful sedative, acting through the blood on the nervous centres. He supports this position by the remarkable fact, that its full and complete antidotes are the most active stimulants and of these alcohol (commonly in the form of rum or whiskey) is the first. This remedy is well known at the South, and there are some twenty-five authentic cases on record, proving that a person suffering from the bite of a rattlesnake may drink from one to two quarts of clear brandy and eventually recover.—*Hartford Times.*

THE SUBLIME AND RIDICULOUS.—"Now," said Mr. Abernethy, in a lecture upon the muscles of the scalp, "I will tell you a perfectly ridiculous story about this, with a view to impress this part of the subject on your minds. It happened in the early part of my time to become quite the fashion to put half a pound of grease and another half pound of flour on a man's head—what they call hair-dressing. It was the fashion, too, to bind this round with a piece of tape or ribband and make a tail of it, and it was the mode to wear those tails very thick and rather short. Now a gentleman who possesses great power in the motion of his *frons occipatalis*, used to go to the boxes of the theatre when Mrs. Siddons first appeared, and I don't believe there ever will be such an actress again as she was, nor do I believe there ever was her equal before. However, when the people were affected beyond all description, and when they were all drowned in tears at her performance, this chap wagged his tail enormously, and all the people burst out into a roar of laughter.—In vain did they cry "Turn him out!" In vain did they cry "Throw him over!" When he had produced this effect upon the audience, then he kept his tail quiet; but again no sooner was their attention engaged than wag went his tail, and again were the bursts of laughter re-echoed."

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW YORK.—The Express of the 25th ultimo says:

Thoughout the entire city building operations have been engaged in to an extent quite unprecedented, but in that portion of the city in the vicinity of Church street, Park Place, Murray and Warren streets, in particular, a dozen or so of large stores have been commenced, and several of them, though not much more than the foundations have as yet been laid, were leased at exorbitant rates some time ago. From $16,000 to $20,000 per annum was readily offered; (the latter running through the block from street to street;) and in Park Place a fine marble store was leased for five years for $7,000 per annum, and the lease again sold for a bonus of $10,000. Another store near by, in Broadway, was leased for $28,000. For the distance of three blocks in Church street there is not a house standing, with a single exception, and the occupant in this instance has been offered $5,000 or $7,000 to surrender his lease."

"Sister, are you happy?"

"Yes, Deacon, I feel as though I was in Beelzebub's bosom."

"Not Beelzebub's?"

"Well, some of the patriarchs, I don't care which."

"Here, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?"

"After the girls, father."

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No, sir, but mother did."

From the U. S. Fireman's Journal.

BOSTON, June 5th, 1852

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray, of Baltimore, have conferred a great blessing on humanity, in their purchase from the discoverer of this efficacious medicine—Dr. Hampton—the privilege of manufacturing it. We have received several letters from old acquaintances, now resident in Baltimore, who, for years past, have been afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, and Rheumatism, in their worst forms, and many other distressing complaints, engendered by over-exposure to severe climate, violent exercise of the lungs, and general debility of the system arising from impure blood; with every one of whom instant relief and at last *positive cures, have been effected.*

When such information from reliable sources, reaches the public press, we consider it a duty it owes to mankind to give it all the publicity in its power.

Our readers, South and West, may rely upon the recommendations of our friends in relation to this medicine; and to those North and East, we can only say that, if no agencies exist among them for the sale of the VEGETABLE TINCTURE, a remittance of One Dollar to Messrs. M. & M., Baltimore, will insure the reception of a bottle of it.

See advertisement to-day. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a radical cure for Skin Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Ringworms, and Scorbutic Humours.

The virulence of these complaints is very much increased by the impurity of the blood, therefore, to cleanse the same is the first step towards checking the baneful effects of these maladies on the constitution, and there is no medicine so efficient for this purpose as Holloway's Pills, with which should be applied his invaluable Ointment as, when combined, there is no disease of the skin that can resist their curative powers. For the cure of old wounds, bad legs, glandular swellings, and ulcerous sores, these medicines are unequalled.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

How to get rid of Worms.

THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD.

You have only to purchase a bottle of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and administer it according to the directions accompanying each vial. It never fails to give immediate relief, and is perfectly safe for young or old. The following testimony, in favor of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge was handed us a short time ago.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1852.

A friend of mine purchased and administered one bottle of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge to a child of hers four years old, which brought away between three hundred and four hundred worms—many of them large. The child is now well, and living in Remington place. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

F. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

Marriages.

In this town, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Dewey, Mr. JAMES J. COTTON, to Miss EMELINE J., daughter of J. ELLIS, Esq.

In this town, on Monday morning, 1st inst., by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Dr. THOMAS B. CARR, to Miss CAROLINE E., daughter of James Northrop, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., SARAH, wife of Mr. William Reston, and daughter of Mr. T. Savage, aged 28 years.

She was the victim of a long and wasting disease, which finally terminated in death. Possessed of many excellencies of mind and heart, she won the love of her friends by her gentle and amiable disposition, and by the exemplification of those virtues which, with the refining influence of a Christian life and demeanor, are beyond price. But she has passed away. COM.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, at 7 o'clock, of an extremely painful disease, under which she suffered for forty days, which she bore with unexampled fortitude, Mrs. REBECCA ELIZA LORING, wife of the Editor and Proprietor of The Commercial, aged sixty-seven years, three months and fourteen days. She was a woman of vigorous and cultivated intellect, of boundless benevolence of heart, amiable in disposition, and highly exemplary in all the duties and relations of life. She had been for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died happy in the assurance of a blessed immortality through Christ her Saviour.

In Duplin county, on Thursday the 28th ult., Mr. WM. D. CHERRY, in the 47th year of his age. The deceased was one among the most industrious men in Duplin county, and he left this world in peace. He has left an affectionate widow and seven children to mourn their irreparable loss.

[COM.]

In Dogwood Neck, All Saints Parish, S. C., on the 23d ult.: LIDDY LEE, aged about 50 years, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 30—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

U. S. Mail Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

Aug. 1—Brig A. H. Wass, Marshall, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 78 passengers.

1—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

2—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 55 passengers.

2—Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Coffin, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

3—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Lemmerman, from Charleston, with 120 passengers.

4.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 107 passengers.

CLEARED.

Aug. 1—Schr Henry Nutt, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by George Harris; with 955 bbls rosin, 324 do. spirits turpentine, 64 bales yarn, 16 do. mdze., 28 boxes do., 31,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Brothers, Creele, for Willis' Creek, by J. Banks; with 2 boats in tow.

U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 60 passengers.

Aug. 1st—U. S. Mail Steamer Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, 28 passengers.

2—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 41 passengers.

2—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary; with one boat in tow.

3—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

3—Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 29 bales cotton, 321 bbls. rosin, 157 do. spirits turpentine, 40 do. pine oil, 20,000 feet lumber.

4.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

From our Little River Correspondent.

LITTLE RIVER, (S. C.,) Aug. 1st, 1853.

Arrived, July 24, schr. Laura, Whitehurst, with mdze., to T. W. Gore. D. W. Jordan, W. J. Gore, and others.

Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, to T. Randall.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, with mdze., to Dr. L. Frink and others.

Cleared, July 29, schr. Champion, Chadwick, with turpentine for S. B. Stanaland and others.

31st, schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, with naval stores, for T. Randall and others.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, with naval stores, for D. W. Jordan and others.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ON Thursday, the 25th of August, 1853, the undersigned, as Executors of the last Will of the late WILLIAM H. BEATTY, will expose to sale by public Auction at "Pleasant Retreat," the late residence of their testator, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, and consisting principally of the following articles, and effects—that is to say:

Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, Farming Utensils, Corn, Hay, Lumber, one Boat of about the capacity of 150 barrels, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be allowed, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient sureties to secure the amount of their respective purchases.

H. W. BEATTY,
C. B. MALLETT,
W. H. BEATTY, } Executors.

August 5th, 1853 48—3w

$20 REWARD.

I WILL pay Twenty Dollars for the safe confinement and delivery to me of my negro man IVIN, who escaped on the 20th ult. IVIN is 19 years old, near 6 feet high, will weigh 170 or 175 lbs.; is a medium black, with a smooth skin; speaks quick, but courteous and kind. He is probably lurking about Lisbon, or making his way to Wilmington. Traders to Richmond and Wilmington, also Conductors on the Rail Road, are earnestly requested to look out for him. Information thankfully received S. B. KILLETT.

Clinton, August 1st, 1853. 281-2t—48-1t

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

MARLSVILLE DEPOT,
12 *miles from Wilmington,* } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

TAKE NOTICE.

PERSONS who have accounts of longer standing than three months, are requested to settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Work for the country must be paid for, or satisfactory reference given upon delivery. This rule will not be departed from.

We have for sale cheap one Tar Machine, built according to Viers, Townshend & Co.'s Patent, of good materials and workmanship, warranted tight. Also, one small Engine of our own manufacture, 9½ inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.

August 5th, 1853 48—3w

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

I WOULD suggest to the traveling public visiting Charleston, not to fail in calling on our friend, James Hurst, proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, corner of King and Society streets. The good Cherry found therein, is second to nothing but the urbanity of its host, and the uniform good and unaffected tone of its society, being open to all ranks of travelers, who, indeed, constitute the great number of guests. There prevails, in a great degree, that freedom of action and behaviour so essentially calculated to place travelers at their ease. Joined to a splendid improvement, made by the present proprietor, there is to be found on his table all the delicacies of the season. The servants are selected by himself, and are noted for their civility and attention. In fact, you will always find Hurst particularly determined to give ease and comfort to those who may favor him with their patronage; and I think there will be none found to regret the comforts of their home. A TRAVELER.

Aug. 5, 1853. 48-3t*

MUSIC.

MISS E. M. BOWERS, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that she is now prepared to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE, at her father's residence, on the corner of Orange and Old Boundary streets. From her experience in teaching, and her close application, she hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage. Her terms will be found to be moderate.

July 30th, 1853. 279-1m

THROUGH BY EXPRESS.—I have just received by Express two dozen of the much admired Straw Alboni Hats which for style, beauty, durability and coolness, have not been surpassed by any hats this season. Those in waiting, can be fitted by calling immediately, at the Hat & Cap Store, Granite Row. C. MYERS, Hatter.

NORTH CAROLINA UMBRELLA STORE.—The demand for and sale of Umbrellas, is rapidly increasing.—The best stock in the State, may be found at No. 1, Granite Row.

Also a few fine Walking Canes, for sale low.

Aug. 5, C. MYERS.

WHAT WE WILL DO. We will sell you a Trunk, Carpet Bag, Valise or Hat Box, less than any other house in Wilmington. Our assortment is extensive, and made up of the very best articles. We have a few of French style Trunks, expressly for Ladies; and we have Velvet Tapestry Bags—a beautiful article. All will be sold at very low figures. Call before you leave town, and examine the assortment, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market st.

☞Herald copy.

SUGAR.—100 bbls. Clarified, Coffee, Granulated, Powdered, Crushed, Loaf, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00	@	10 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	12½	@	16
Adamantine	25	@	40
Sperm	45	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	13½	@	14
Laguayra	11	@	12
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	10	@	10½
St. Domingo	9½	@	10½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9½	@	9¾
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	23
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 20	@	2 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	14 50
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	10 00	@	11 00
Herrings, East.		@	4 00
do. N.C. roe,		@	11 00
do. Smoked, ℔ box		@	00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	6 00	@	8 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	6 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	5 80
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	00
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	00	@	90
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	00	@	32
Gin	30	@	35
Brandy	00	@	35
do. Apple	37½	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	12 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 00
Scantling	6 00	@	6 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	00	@	23
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 70
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 65
Hard	1 30	@	1 40
Tar	0 00	@	2 40
Pitch	0 00	@	1 60
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	1 05
Sp'ts Turp, ℔ gallon	00	@	35
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	22
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	70	@	75
do. boiled	00	@	85
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.	60	@	0 80
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12	@	12½
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	10	@	11
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	8	@	9
Shoulders	7	@	7½
N. C. Lard	00	@	13
West'n do	nom

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

North Carolina Railroads, etc.

A friend has called our attention to an erroneous statement going the rounds of the papers, in which the miles of Railroad in operation in North Carolina are put down at 280, instead of at least 400. The Wilmington & Raleigh, 162 miles, the Raleigh & Gaston 84 miles, and the portion of the Wilmington & Manchester, lying within the State, over 60 miles —being, of themselves, over 300 miles in operation. Besides these, there are the roads connecting Gaston with Weldon, and with the junction on the Petersburg Road—amounting to about 30 miles—and the portions of the Portsmouth & Roanoke, the Petersburg & Roanoke, and the Charlotte & South Carolina, which are within our borders, fully bringing up the miles of road in operation within our State to the figure we have named. The number of miles in course of construction, or proposed to be made, also exceed the 500 miles given.—220 miles of the Central far advanced to completion, and of which, between fifty and sixty will be finished by April next—the laying of the iron having been commenced—its proposed extension East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee line, the surveys for which were authorized by the last Legislature, which will considerably exceed three hundred miles; and the Fayetteville and Western Railroad—for which the stock is all taken—and which, with its branches or extensions, will certainly go over 50 miles—making, in all, much nearer 700 than 500 miles.

When these facts are taken in consideration with the large amount of plank roads made and being made, it will be seen that North Carolina is far from being so backward in the race of improvement as is generally supposed. The single town of Fayetteville has more miles of plank road connecting with her than almost any other *State* in the Union can boast.

Our Roads.

We have not happened to notice it ourselves, but we have been informed that some of the Savannah papers of last week, either editorially or through correspondents, have been at their old game of endeavoring to prejudice the traveling public against our railroads—to wit: The Wilmington & Raleigh and Wilmington & Manchester. This is evidently done in the interests of the outside steamers running between Savannah and some one or two of the Northern ports, and with a view of scaring people off from the inland route and inducing them to take that by sea. The Savannah writer speaks of eight miles an hour being made on the Manchester Road. Now, we have been over the whole line within the last twelve days, and we know that the trains coming North maintain a speed fully equal to that on any Road between this place and New York. The thirty miles of staging is, of course, a detention which must be borne and can't, for the time being, be avoided; but the staging is good, both as regards teams and coaches, and there have been but two failures to connect with the express line either way, and these the result of accident.

Of course, the Manchester route does not yet fully compete with the boat line via Charleston, but it is rapidly increasing in through patronage, bringing some forty through passengers on Thursday, while the line boat was also fully supplied.

We do hope that our friends in Savannah or elsewhere, may find means for advancing their own interests in future without attempting to do so by resorting to detraction against their *almost* neighbors.

DROWNED.—On Thursday, the 27th ultimo, the body of a man named JOSEPH R. DEANS, was found in the Cape Fear River, some five or six miles above town. The deceased had been employed by Mr. METTS, as a laborer on board his flat boat for some few weeks previous to the 23d, when he came to his death by accidentally falling overboard into the river. There was found upon the body a silver watch, with brass chain and key, and a pocket book with 23 cents, a receipt for bill of costs, amounting to eight dollars, signed by Cook or Corke. The deceased was believed to be from about Weldon.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was in accordance with the facts as stated.

The Daily Globe.

We have received the first number of a new paper by the above title, just started in Portsmouth, Va., by LAWRENCE BADGER, Esq., formerly Editor of the Wilmington Free Press. Mr. BADGER is a forcible and ready writer—an uncompromising Democrat, and a good fellow; and we feel confident that the paper will be marked by all the characteristics which distinguish the man, and be a valuable accession to the community in which it is published, as well as acceptable to the whole country whose position may place it in connection with Portsmouth or Norfolk. We bespeak for the Globe the most abundant success.

☞Our fears are, that our friends will kill us with kindness in the shape of fruits. Our Devil has eaten apples until he is drawn up into a bundle with what FANNY FERN would call "a pain under the apron," and we ourselves have been guilty of that offence which Dr. JOHNSON considered allied to picking pockets—we have made an atrocious pun. Yesterday, in the rain, Mr. RICHARD SIMPSON presented us with seven of the finest peaches we have seen anywhere. They were raised by himself, and he apologised for there not being eight of them—one having got lost. "Never mind," said the venerable, pitching into the choicest of the crowd, "they will soon be ate," (eight,) whereupon Mr. SIMPSON disappeared in the rain, rather than remain in such dangerous company.—*Daily Journal, 29th ult.*

☞The last number of the Goldsboro' Telegraph comes draped in mourning for the death of Mr. SEPARK, its senior Editor, who died on the 21st ult., in the 28th year of his age. Mr. SEPARK was a gentleman much esteemed for his high character as a man, and his usefulness as a citizen. The paper, we presume, will hereafter be carried on by Mr. WHITAKER alone.

A SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.—The editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, who recently visited the gold mine of Mr. Dorn, in South Carolina, says:

Mr. Dorn informed us that he had, within the last eighteen months, with a small force, taken from his mine some three hundred thousand dollars; that he has traced the vein a mile and a quarter on his land; that it was fifteen feet wide, and we forgot how many feet deep; that there was gold most frequently discoverable from the surface to the rich vein below. Mr. Dorn has got as much as one thousand dollars from one bushel of dirt, and has been, if we recollect aright, offered a million or two of dollars for one-half of his mine, which he very wisely declined taking. His mine is manifestly worth an indefinite number of millions, and the proprietor unquestionably one of the richest men in America.

A Western Title.—They have a new title in the West, which, for originality and the force of character it indicates, entirely eclipses the old pig-tail quirl, "Esq." A man's name with the new title stands thus: "Obadiah Comstock, "P. B." signifies *Perfect Brick.*

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York, on the 28th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 16th and Havre to the 13th. The bullion in the bank of England had declined £290,000.

The Eastern question remains precisely in statu quo. No intelligence of an authentic character has been received to change it in the least respect. Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that matters had by no means come to a head, but that negotiations were still going on.

Capt. Stringham's energetic conduct in regard to Costa had prevented his being carried to Trieste, Capt. S. having placed the Austrian brig under the guns of the St. Louis. Interviews had taken place between Mr. Marsh and Baron Bruck, and matters would await orders from Vienna and Washington.—Two more Austrian ships of war had been sent to Smyrna to watch the movements of the St. Louis.

INDIA.—The Indian mail is telegraphed. The Burmese refuse to sign away their territory to the British. Trade throughout India was dull.

No news from China.

Latest by Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The London Times has a dispatch dated Paris, July 15, P. M., stating that the Bourse was firm to near the close, when a panic arose in consequence of a rumor that Admiral Bruat's squadron had been ordered to the Baltic.

The revenue for the first half of 1853 exceeds by 22,000,000 francs the revenue for the same period last year.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from the Principalities and Odessa is disheartening, the stagnation in trade being daily on the increase. A letter from a Russian officer states that the army would pass the winter in the Principalities, and that the officers were sending for their wives and families.

Mercantile advices from Vienna of the 11th state that the Turkish question was regarded there as settled.

Arrival of the Falcon—Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—The steamer Falcon, from Aspinwall, has arrived. The steamer Georgia left Aspinwall on the 20th, for New York, with the mails and specie.

The yellow fever has declined. Deaths for the week 430.

Later from Buenos Ayres—The City Still Besieged.

SALEM, July 26.—Montevideo dates to the 4th of June have been received here. Also same dates from Buenos Ayres. The city was still besieged, and guerilla contests were of daily occurrence.—Many have been wounded or killed, particularly among the outsiders.

The National Congress at Santa Fe had adopted a constitution for the confederated provinces, in most respects like that of the United States. It had been accepted by Urquiza, but it was not probable that the authorities of Buenos Ayres would accept it, while Urquiza, with an army and fleet, surrounded the city.

The time allowed vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres to load, had been extended 12 days.

In a naval brush on the 20th of May, Dr. Gonsales, an estimable young citizen of Buenos Ayres, was killed.

All articles from the United States were in brisk demand. Flour had advanced to $10 a $12 50.—Hides were eagerly purchased at advanced prices. Wool coming in was purchased on English account at high prices. Lumber was scarce and in demand.

Complimentary Correspondence.

The following correspondence between the Merchants and others of New York and Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, is published in the New York papers. It is eminently honorable to both parties. Lieut. Maury has done much to expedite and make safer voyages over the seas, and the gentlemen have handsomely acknowledged his services:

NEW YORK, July 4, 1853.

Dear Sir:—During your engagement at Washington as superintendent of the National Observatory, by the application of your talents and industry, you have furnished to navigation parts of a series of wind and current charts of great value to commerce, entitling you to our thanks, and to a favorable commendation of your undertaking as an encouragement to you to persevere in perfecting it.

Merchants, underwriters, ship-masters, and others engaged in foreign commerce appointed us a committee to procure and present to you a suitable and enduring testimonial of their appreciations of the great benefits the business of the world has received from your hands.

In performing the duty with which we were charged, we have now the honor to present you, by the hands of one of our number, five thousand dollars of the bonds of the New Haven and New York Railroad Company and a service of plate, which you will please accept from us in behalf of the donors; and we accompany the same with our best wishes for your health and happiness, and an expression of our hopes that you may live a long time after your work of usefulness is perfected to enjoy the gratitude of your countrymen.

We are, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

WALTER R. JONES,	A. A. LOW,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	E. K. COLLINS,
EDWIN BARTLETT,	C. M. WOLCOTT,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,	E. E. MORGAN,
SIDNEY BROOKS,	JOS. W. ALSOP,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,	HENRY GRINNELL.
T. TILESTON,	

LIEUT. MAURY'S REPLY.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, July 14, '53.

Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure to receive the gifts borne and presented by Capt. Morgan, in the name of merchants, underwriters, ship-masters, and others, engaged in foreign trade.

I am at a loss for expression, and hope, therefore, gentlemen of the committee, you will do me the favor to convey, in suitable terms, my acknowledgements for this handsome present.

In making known the considerations which moved the donors so to distinguish me with honor and lavishing kindness, you have been pleased in your letter to speak of me and my labors in very high terms; and when I recollect the men by whom and in whose names these things are said, I perceive in your words something that is more precious than silver or gold. There is virtue, gentlemen, in the "well done" of such men. The merchants, underwriters, ship-masters, and others for whom you speak are the men by the aid of whose enterprise, energy, and skill New York has become the commercial emporium of the continent and the mercantile marine of our country the admiration of the world.

The approbation, therefore, of such men concerning the value of my labors, and as to which they are the best of judges, not only cheers and encourages me to renewed efforts, but it strengthens my hands for good. I thank you, gentlemen, for this help; I thank you for me and mine; I thank you in the name of my brother officers and co-laborers in this work of catechising the sea and the air for information that is useful to man. We feel that you have enlarged for us the privilege of doing good.

If an important result has been elicited now and then, it is to their patient, persevering, toilsome labor that I am indebted for it. They do the work, while I, like the priest of old, with his oracle, merely stand between the public and them to give form and expression to the truths they elicit.

Reciprocating your kind wishes for health and happiness, I have the honor, gentlemen, to be

Your very much obliged friend and servant,
M. F. MAURY, Lt. U. S. N.

WHO ARE MEDIUMS?—It has generally been denied that the taps were made by the feet. One of our exchanges replies that it is a little curious that no "pantalooned creature, whether male or Bloomer, has been a rapper. Petticoats are essential to the operation. The spirits eschew breeches entirely." This is hardly fair, however, when we remember that committees of ladies have investigated the subject, and report that they were satisfied that the taps continued after the petticoats and all other mysterious articles had been removed.

New York Sunday Dispatch.

There are two distinct sorts of what we call bashfulness; this, the awkwardness of a booby, which a few steps in the world will convert into the pertness of a coxcomb; that a consciousness, which the most delicate feelings produce, and the most extensive knowledge cannot always remove.—*Mackenzie.*

From the Daily Union of the 27th.

The Montgomery Convention.

The recent Whig State Convention of Alabama adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will oppose, to the utmost of our ability, the annexation of additional territory to the United States, *unless the equal rights of the South in such territory shall be expressly guaranteed by the articles of cession.*

While this is the southern whig doctrine, remarks the Cincinnati Enquirer, that of the same party at the north is, *no more territory unless it comes into the Union free*—an admirable illustration of the entire sectional character of the whig organization, and the tenacity with which each branch of it adheres to the old federal instinct and tradition of opposition to territorial extension. As a contrast to this narrow, illiberal, short-sighted, anti-American policy, we cannot do better than give the resolution on the same subject that was passed at the recent democratic State Convention in Vermont. Here it is:

Resolved, That, opposing the narrow and timid policy which, had it prevailed, would have limited the United States of America to the territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the "Providence Plantations," the democratic party has wisely favored the enlargement of the domain of freedom; and that we are in favor of the acquisition of any territory on this continent, or the islands adjacent thereto, whenever it can be done consistent with the rights of other nations and the rights of our own.

Remarking upon the state of things presented by these two resolutions, the Enquirer says that in the Vermont resolution the whole democratic party, North and South, most cordially concur, for it is not only national in its character, but it is in accordance with the true interests of the country, and is the policy which has always governed the administration of the government when it has been in democratic hands, from the time of Jefferson to that of Pierce. We had supposed that the late glorious and happy results to the nation, that had followed the annexation of Texas and the purchase of California, had dispelled the fears and conquered the prejudices of even the conservative whigs upon this subject, and that they would make no more opposition to territorial extension in future; but we have given them more credit for learning by experience than we fear they deserve, as the probability is, that both northern and southern whiggery would unite in opposing it, though for precisely different reasons. While the whig opposes annexation upon sectional grounds, the democrat supports it for national considerations that have reference to the whole country, and which greatly transcend in importance all our sectional strife and divisions. As the Vermont democrats well say, had the sectional whig policy prevailed, the United States of America would have been confined to the territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the "Providence Plantations," and the great country which is now comprised in our glorious Union would have been under a dozen different governments, hostile in their interests and feelings, and the grand experiment of a successful democratic confederacy would never have been made.

The Alabama resolution partakes of the true spirit of sectional federal whiggery, which never yet took an enlarged and comprehensive view of a public question, whose scope of vision always was narrow and confined within the compass of a small particular locality whose provincial prejudices were ever stronger than its national feelings, rendering it blind to the true interests of the WHOLE country, which should be the primary consideration of every truly patriotic and enlightened legislator in considering a measure to affect national interests, like that of the acquisition of more territory to the Union.—What an admirable contrast is presented in that passed by the Democracy of Vermont, who very properly consider all our local and domestic questions of secondary importance, to be considered and settled upon a fair basis after territory shall have been obtained, and who are unwilling to jeopard our national interests by throwing into a matter that involves their discussion the fire-brand of sectional jealousy and animosity.

Commodore Stringham and the Sultan.

The New York Herald has the following from its London Correspondent:—It will doubtless interest your readers to know that Commodore Stringham in command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, and the officers of his staff, had an interview with the Sultan on the 15th, at the Palace of Cheragan, accompanied by Mr. Brown, charge d'affaires of the United States. The gallant Commodore addressed the Sultan as follows:—

SIRE:—I deem myself particularly happy in having the honor of being received by a sovereign whose nobility of character and liberal and enlightened views have rendered his name illustrous in the New as well as the Old World. The continual efforts made by your Majesty for the advancement of your Empire, to assure the happiness and prosperity of your people, have gained the sympathies and admiration of the whole world. Your Majesty has obtained in no other country in a more eminent degree the respect of the government and the best wishes of the people than in the United States of America; and I beg your Majesty to believe that I express the sentiments of the President and of the 'American people, when I offer the respectful assurances of their profound sympathies for all that relates to the personal happiness of your Majesty, the prosperity, and independence of your wise and loyal government. I beg of your Majesty to allow me to present the officers of my staff.

The Sultan made a most gracious reply. He expressed his gratification at beholding the Commodore at Constantinople, and the satisfaction he felt at beholding strengthened every day the relations of friendship which exist between the Sublime Porte and the government of the United States. His Majesty begged Commodore Stringham to present his gratulations to the new President, General Pierce, on his elevation to the Presidency.

Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nowreddin Bey, Dragaman of the Sultan, and Kiamil Bay, Indroducer of Ambassadors, were present at the audience.

The Commodore left the same evening to join his squadron in the Piraus.

Rahmound Pacha, Minister of Marine, paid a visit the same day to Commodore Stringham, on board the Cumberland, where he was received with all the honors due to his rank. A salute of nineteen guns was given by the Cumberland and returned by the Turkish vessels on the station.

Important Treasury Circular.

The correspondent of the New York Times furnishes that paper with a copy of the following circular addressed to the different collectors:

General instructions to Collectors and others of the Customs, under the Act of March 3, 1851, regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 20, 1853.

Your special attention is called to the following instructions in relation to the appraisement of merchandise, under the act of March 3, 1851, additional to, or in modification of, the circular instructions from this department, dated March 27, 1851.

The invoice cost of foreign merchandise, supported by the oath required by law, will be held and taken as the importer's declaration of value at the port and time of shipment, and conclusive against the importer; unless, before entering the same, the said importer, his consignee or agent, shall declare in writing, under oath, on the invoice, a decline in value between the time of such purchase and the date of shipment, and the amount thereof; in which case, such declared value shall be conclusive against the importer; but, in either case, the appraisers will determine and fix such additional value as the law and the facts may warrant.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DISCOVERY OF A RAPHAEL.—A person at Nismes had for a long time in his possession a drawing in red chalk, to which he attached so little value that it was thrown aside among some waste paper. An amateur having recently seen it, purchased it from him for two francs. The purchaser, having brought it to Paris, showed it to some artists, who told him it was an admirable sketch, and he accordingly presented it to the Director of the Musees. Soon after his return to Nismes, he received a letter of thanks from an inspector of the Beaux Arts, in which it was stated that, after minute investigation, the drawing was found to be the portrait of Lornarios, by Raphael, and was estimated at being worth, at the lowest, 10,000 francs.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The young ladies of Bloomington, Ill., recently held a meeting and resolved "to have nothing to do whatever with any young man who indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors." Whereupon the young lords of that part of creation,

Resolved, That we will not "countenance" any young lady who don't "countenance" us.

Resolved, That we will ride the young ladies out no more, and shall therefore, hereafter discountenance all livery stables, railroads and whe[illegible]

The New York Commercial [illegible] that soldiers are hit during battle according to the color of their dress, in the following order, from the most fatal color, Austrian gray the least fatal. The proportions are: Red, 12; rifle green, 7; brown, 6; Austrian bluish gray, 5.

We can understand now why the British got so terribly cut up at Bunker Hill and the battle of New Orleans. They were not ready to run away, but were ready to be shot.

A MODEST WAY OF TELLING IT.—"I haven't seen your wife lately," said a gentleman to another in an omnibus. "No," was the reply, "she has retired from society for a while, for the purpose of attending to one of those little affairs which add to the duties of the census taker."

DIED,

In this town, on the 19th ult., Mr. DURANT ORRELL, aged 49 years.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 28th ult., at the residence of her father, J. M. Middleton, Esq., Mrs. MARY S. MACRAE, wife of Gen. Alex. MacRae, of this town, aged 30 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 28—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to Wessel & Eilers.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 92 passengers.

29—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 58 passengers.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with two boats in tow.

30—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

U. S. Mail Steamer Oladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

CLEARED.

July 28—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 39 passengers.

29—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

July 29—Steamer Southerner, ——, for Fayettoville, by W. H. McRary.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

30—Br. Brig Susanna, Williams, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 87 puncheons and 890 bbls. turpentine.

Norwegian Brig Virgo, Meidell, for Hull, (Eng.,) by J. H. Flanner; with 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, 450 do. rosin, 1,000 do. turpentine.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 28.—Bacon, 9½@10; Beeswax, 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 10½@11, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo, 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@11¼, Prime, 10¾@00, Fair, 10@10½; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, 5 25@0 00, Fine, 5 00@0 00, Scratched, 4 75@0 00; Corn, 75@85; Wheat 75@80; Peas, 75@80; Rye, 00@00; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 25@26, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 1 50@1 60. Alum, (bushel) 00@00; Flaxseed, 1 00@0 00; Tallow, 7@8; Wool, 27@28.

Bacon continues to arrive freely—it takes the best quality to command 10c. Cotton.—Some five or six loads sold yesterday at 11 to 11½, one load of very good from the upper part of Richmond brought 11¾c. No other change worthy of notice.

WASHINGTON, (N. C.,) July 26.—Naval Stores—Sales of Turpentine continue to be made at about last week's prices, at $2 80 to $2 85—receipts very light, particularly from above Greenville. Tar, $1 90 for 280 lbs. In other articles we do not learn of any transactions. Grain—In Corn no change since last week—receipts about equal to retail wants. The first lot of new Wheat received this season sold at 90c. for red and $1 for white ℔ bushel of 60 lbs.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Naval Stores—(for three previous days) we note further sales of 6900 bbls. North County Turpentine, at $3 62½ ℔ 280 lb. for Washington and New-Berne, leaving very little prime Soft now in market; 2000 Spirits Turpentine, about half to arrive, at 44½, cash, and 45, 45½ and 46 cents, 2, 3 and 4 mos., principally at 44½, cash, which was freely paid, and the demand as readily met by receivers—some sales in lots as wanted, were made at 45, cash; 700 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 55, delivered; 200 Tar in yard, $2 37½, allowance to fill; and 400 White Rosin, $2 50@$4 50 ℔ 280 lb. White Rosin sells freely, about all shown having been disposed of, and the new lots have not yet been sampled, vessels finding difficulty in obtaining berths.

Rice—About 400 tcs. have been sold since our last at $3 75@4 50, cash.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton has been unchanged during the week. The demand has been fair, and freely met by holders. The better grades are most sought for, and bring very full prices. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales, of which exporters took 10,000 and speculators 4,000 bales.—The quotations show a slight improvement in better grades: Fair Orleans 6¾ @ 7d.; middling 5¾d.; fair upland 6¾d; middling 6d.

Breadstuffs.—The weather having become stormy, the market for breadstuffs had become firm Flour and Indian Corn brought full rates of last week, and Wheat had advanced 1d. per 70 lbs Canal Flour 26s. 6d @27s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 27s.@27s. 6d. White Wheat 7s. 8d @8s. 1d.; red and mixed 7s. 3d.@7s. 9d.; white and yellow Corn 31@32s. The futnre condition of the market depends entirely on the weather.

Beef was quiet and unchanged. Pork steady. Bacon quiet, but firm. Some samples commanded 1s. advance. Shoulders neglected. Cheese, at the first public auction of American, brought 47s. 6d.@50s. 6d. Middling 40@45s. Lard dull and unchanged.

Bark was in more demand, at 8s. 3d @8s. 6d. Rosin steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at 4s. 6d. for common and 12s. for fine. Turpentine was lower; sales of 300 bbls. at 10s. 6d.—Spirits nominal, at 48@49s.

Rice had improved in value and demand. Sales of 250 casks Carolina at 25s. Sugar was quiet. Coffee dull. Tea firm, except for Congous.

HAVRE, July 13.—Cotton has been more active. Sales of the week 15,000 bales. Stock 130,000 bales. Sales today 1,500 bales.

PARIS BOURSE, July 15.—The 3's closed at 76f. 90c.; 4½'s 101f. 90c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James B. Pigford and wife, vs. Wm. H. Smith, wife and others. } Petition to sell lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Samuel Torrans and wife, Sarah Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to complainant's Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

Test: P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
July 8th, 1853 44-6w

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH?

A MEDICINE must have merit, and great merit too, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of puffing can galvanize a worthless article so as to keep it alive as a *good medicine*, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. *A living witness*, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men of our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of the Doctors of Europe and America had failed.

In fact the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find the same success attends its use.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is purely vegetable, and warranted free from all mineral substances. This Tincture, by its mild, pleasant, and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and the nervous system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Scrofula, King's Evil, Worms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Nervous Affections generally, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, with all diseases arising from impure blood. As a remedy for the various derangements of the Female System, it seems to have no superior.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM HAS, IN DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, A CURE for its numerous and complicated derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host of LIVING WITNESSES.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris, Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with inability, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE."

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for 5 years, great weakness, &c.; had, in all, five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

☞ Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a pamphlet, gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

Schools.

SPRING HILL ACADEMY, ROBESON CO., N. C.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. M. Currie, as principal, whose character both as an instructor and disciplinarian warrents them in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the School, that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

Mr. Currie is a professional Teacher of several years successful experience, the last four of which has been in Cheraw, S. C., first as a teacher of a private Classical School, and afterwards as Principal of Cheraw Academy, where he has prepared boys for the South Carolina College, and the University of North Carolina.

The location is perfectly healthy, within five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious neighborhood entirely removed from all influences that endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages; and the Trustees are determined to make every exertion to promote the well-being of the students committed to their care.

Good board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, can be obtained at $6 and $7 per month.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Elementary English Branches,	$8
English Grammer, Arithmatic, Geography and History,	10
Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science,	12½

The institution will be open for the reception of students on Monday the 25th of July, inst.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal or either of the Trustees, at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C

J. C. LEE,
JOHNSON FLOYD,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
S. SEALY,
F. B. FLOYD,
GILES WILLIAMS, } Trustees.

July 22d, 1853 46-3w

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

Students entering this Institution *will be required to* purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant Institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.
Goldsboro', June 22, 1853 253-1t—43-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary *or the Principal.*

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.] of Board of Trustees.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

BY R. W. CHADWICK AND E. H. REMICK,
Beaufort N. C.

RATES of Board and Tuition for boys, vary according to the studies, from forty eight to fifty six dollars per Session of five months. [May 13, 1853—36-3m

JULY 8th.—Received this day the following cheap Publications: Flirtations in America, or High Life in New York. This Novel is one of the most intelligent and interesting that the season has produced. The Necromancer, or the Mysteries of the Court of Henry the Eighth, by Reynolds,—printed from the advanced sheets purchased from the author in London. Vivian Grey, by D'Israeli—3 volumes in one. The Emigrant Squire, by the Author of Bell Brandon, is the best work he has ever produced. The Two Merchants, or Solvent and Insolvent, by T. S. Arthur. Philip in search of a Wife. Father Clement, a true and touching story, by Grace Kennedy, a delightful volume. The Far South West, by Emmerson Bennett. Illustrated Edition—The Life and Adventures of Arthur Spring, the Murderer of Mrs. Ellen Lynch and Mrs. Honora Shaw, with a Portrait of the Murderer, Arthur Spring, Trial, and the Speeches and Conviction. Llorente's History of the Inquisition in Spain, from the time of its establishment to the reign of Ferdinand VII, composed from the original documents of the archieves of the Supreme Council, and from those of Subordinate Tribunals of the Holy office. The author was a distinguished Papist, and tells a tale of truthful horror. Also, the London Edition of Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, illustrated. Dixon and Kerr's Ornamental and Domestic Poultry Book. Pierre, or the Ambiguities, by Melville. For sale by

July 15, 1853 L. H. PIERCE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!

This is certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galls Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the sorness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on men or breast. J. PUNNING.

A groom of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.

We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, of Galls in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other Liniment.

J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 10 Wall street,
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 74 Broadway
PUL